



# **Pediatric Quality Indicator 92 (PDI 92)**

## **Pediatric Quality Chronic Composite**

### **July 2020**

#### **Area-Level Indicator**

#### **Type of Score: Rate**

#### **Prepared by:**

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

[www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov](http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov)

#### **Description**

Pediatric Quality Indicators (PDI) composite of chronic conditions per 100,000 population, ages 6 to 17 years. Includes admissions for asthma or diabetes with short-term complications.

*[NOTE: The software provides the rate per population. However, common practice reports the measure as per 100,000 population. The user must multiply the rate obtained from the software by 100,000 to report admissions per 100,000 population.]*

#### **Numerator**

Discharges, for patients ages 6 to 17 years, that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in any of the following PDIs:

- PDI 14 Asthma Admission Rate
- PDI 15 Diabetes Short-Term Complications Admission Rate

Discharges that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in more than one of the above PDIs are counted only once in the composite numerator.

#### **Denominator**

Population ages 6 to 17 years in metropolitan area<sup>†</sup> or county. Discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the metropolitan area or county of the patient residence, not the metropolitan area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.

---

<sup>†</sup> The term “metropolitan area” (MA) was adopted by the U.S. Census in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). In addition, “area” could refer to either 1) FIPS county, 2) modified FIPS county, 3) 1999 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area, or 4) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.